

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

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One Month	2.50	3.50	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00
Two Months	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00
Three Months	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00	37.50	40.00	42.50	45.00	47.50	50.00	52.50	55.00	57.50	60.00	62.50	65.00	67.50	70.00	72.50	75.00	77.50
Six Months	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00	37.50	40.00	42.50	45.00	47.50	50.00	52.50	55.00	57.50	60.00	62.50	65.00	67.50	70.00	72.50	75.00	77.50	80.00
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00	105.00	110.00	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00	140.00	145.00	150.00	155.00

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - DECEMBER 1

FEDERAL TROOPS CAPTURED.—The passengers per steamer Allen Collier, last night, bring the intelligence that three companies of Federal troops, belonging to the Second Virginia Regiment, were overtaken and captured by Jenkins' rebel cavalry, near Charleston, on the Kanawha, on Friday evening. The capture resulted in the turning over to the enemy a large quantity of arms, ammunitions, &c.—*Cin. Enq.*

St. Louis, for Panama.—With three hundred passengers, and \$533,000 in specie for New York, and \$685,000 for England.

We learn by a gentleman, who left Cincinnati at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, that it was currently reported and believed, in that city, that Burnside had been succeeded by Hooker.

The Ladies of Fredericksburg, Va., held a meeting lately and appointed a committee, who were instructed to visit the rebel commanding General, and implore him upon their knees, if necessary, not to surrender the city. They preferred having their dwellings burned to the ground to having them again occupied by Northern troops.

The Confederates are said to be 9,000 strong at Arkansas Post, on Arkansas river. There has been no rise in the stream.

Gen. Joe Johnston has been appointed to command the Department of the West, in place of Pemberton.

A part of Bragg's army is said to have reached Aberdeen. At Memphis, the impression is, that a stand will be made at that place.

The Legislatures of fourteen of the loyal States will meet in January.

Parson Brownlow is very much disliked in Illinois. His vulgar profanity is so offensive that ladies do not presume to attend his meetings, and soldiers have to keep the populace from egging and otherwise maltreating him.

If the scarcity of change should continue it is feared that even the moon will find it difficult to change its quarters.—*Exchange.*

What of that! Hasn't the moon got a man in it? And cannot any man make ship-pasters as a substitute?

The romantic lover hunts a wildfire and vows that it is a star.

There was a good demand for notes of Tennessee and Kentucky Banks, on Monday, in Cincinnati; 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. prem. was paid for them.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—The next meeting of this body takes place on the second Thursday in January, 1863.

On Tuesday morning Nov. 25, two hundred, and fifty rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning the station house and other property. They also took one company of Federal soldiers.

We learn that the enemy under Bragg are fortifying strongly near Murfreesboro, and have a force of 65,000 effective troops. General Rosecrans' army have not yet moved, but may go forward during the present week.

Incendiaries have been trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday night there were ten different fires. On Monday night there were fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concerted movement for the destruction of the city. Great excitement exists in consequence.

It is rumored that the rebels are bringing siege guns to Murfreesboro.

The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be sixty thousand.

Upland Cotton brought sixty-eight cents per pound at a sale in Philadelphia last week.

AN ABOLITION HURRICANE EXPLODED.—One of the favorite theories of the Abolition papers has been that an immense cotton crop could be grown in Southern Illinois. In order to give currency to it, they have stated, our Cincinnati *Gazette* among the number, that the cotton crop of Illinois this year was twenty thousand bales. The Chicago *Pravie Farmer*, seeing this, declares it false, and estimates the quantity for export at about two hundred bales. This is the extent of the cotton cultivation in Illinois.—*Cin. Enq.*

WHOLESALE DESERTION.—The desertions from the army, especially in the West, are becoming really alarming. Both before and after the battle of Perryville, hundreds deserted from Buell's army, and they are now at home, dressed in citizens' clothes, apparently without any intention of returning. Of the new recruits, there are few that have not lost from fifty to as high as three hundred men, from the same cause. In the camps of this State, the same demoralization presents itself. At Camp Dennison, where thirteen hundred enlisted men are due, not more than five hundred can be found in camp. Officers who have recruited and paid bounties to a full company of men, cannot muster a corporal's guard.—*Cin. Times*

Colonel A. V. Colburn, from General McClellan's staff, has been assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Department of Missouri. General McClellan indorses the Colonel as one of the most efficient officers in the army.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By Telegraph.

The President says the correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in compliance with the request to that effect. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than formerly, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might have reasonably apprehended. A blockade of three thousand miles of sea-coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and subjects. In clear cases of these kinds, I have as far as possible heard and redressed the complaints by friendly powers.—There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants.

There are more cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Government of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States, interested, mutual conventions, to examine and adjust such complaints. This has been made especially to Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia. In each case it has been favorably received; but not yet formally adopted.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in the recent act of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested and other motives, have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as free men, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of portions of that class to their respective territories upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonies of the African descent from here could go, with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, that the opinion is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countries.

Our relations with European States remain undisturbed, and with States of our continent have improved, especially Mexico, Costa Rica, &c.

The President speaks of a favored project, the Atlantic Telegraph, and of extending the Pacific line to connect with that being extended across the Russian Empire; thinks the mineral resources of the territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues. It is worthy of serious consideration whether some extraordinary measure to promote that end can not be adopted. The means which suggest itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration.

The naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue. The suspension of specie payment by banks made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or as well provided for. It is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained.

Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured. I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of the United States bonds, deposited in the Treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchange. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security.

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would recede, as far as possible; and existing institutions to re-organize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation now issued.

The President then gives summary from the Secretary of the Treasury's report. He refers to the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and War, and says, though lengthy, they are only brief abstracts. He says there is a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-office Department, compared with the preceding year. The Secretary of the Interior reports that the public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue.

Speaking of Indian affairs, and the recent troubles, he says: I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. He urges the earliest completion of the Pacific Railroad, and also the favorable action of Congress on the

projects for enlarging the great canals of New York, Illinois and Michigan.

The President refers to his compensated emancipation proclamation of September 22, and says that portion of the earth occupied by the people of the United States is well adapted to the home of one national family, but not for two or more. In the inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I can not separate; we can not remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. He remarked at length on the difficulty of making any national boundary line.

The President then suggests amendments to the Constitution, Congress concurring, to be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, which, if ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid as parts of said Constitution.

The first article proposes that all States abolishing slavery before January 1, 1900, shall receive compensation from the United States.

2. All slaves freed by the chances of war, any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners who had not been disloyal shall be compensated.

3. Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their consent, at any place without the United States.

The President discusses these articles at some length, and asks if, then, for a common object, the property is to be sacrificed? Is it not just that it be law for a common charge? And if with less money, or more money, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means that we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it?

The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, insure an increase in population, and proportionately, the wealth of the country.

The President then says the plan, consisting of these articles, is recommended not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war or proceedings under the proclamation of September 22 be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. His timely adoption I doubt not would bring restoration and thereby stay both; and, notwithstanding this law, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for the compensation of any State which may adopt the emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed.

This plan is recommended as a means not in conclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the National authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan is proposed as a permanent Constitutional law. In conclusion the President says: The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation.

We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. In giving freedom to the slaves we insure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed—this could not fail—the way is so plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

From the New York World, Nov. 26.

A Plan to Break Down State Stocks and Depreciate them in Value.

It is now definitely understood that Mr. Chase, in his forthcoming financial report, will strongly urge the adoption of the national system of free banking he so earnestly recommended at the last session of Congress. This project is practically similar to the banking law now in operation in this State. It provides that any chartered State Bank, of not less than \$100,000 capital, may issue currency based on deposits of the United States stock. The notes, of not less than five dollars and not more than five thousand, are to be furnished by the Government, and are to be receivable at par in all parts of the United States for all Government dues except customs. So as to make room for this Government currency, the scheme contemplates, further, a tax of two per cent. on all bank issues, other than those secured by United States stock. Stringent penalties are provided for any evasion of this tax, which Mr. Chase believes will eventually drive out the State Bank issues.

Such, in brief, is the scheme which is to be submitted to Congress as the panacea for our currency troubles. It is to be seen how it will be received by that body. Of course it will be vehemently opposed by the country banks, and as they exercise a powerful influence in nearly every Congressional district, it would seem as though the chances were against the project. As for the city banks, they will not care to fight the scheme merely because it interferes with their issues, because these are not generally a source of much profit. Their opposition, as well as that of the business community, will be from other and more serious considerations.

Mr. Chase's scheme, stripped of all verbiage, is that the \$250,000,000 of State bonds, now held by banks as a security for their circulation, shall be thrown on the market within a brief period of time, and United States stocks substituted in their place. What the effect of this measure would be on the market is a question for the future. State securities, which are now the dependence of so many widows, orphans and people of moderate means, would rapidly depreciate in value. The market could not sustain so great a load, and the sale of these stocks would interfere with the absorption of United States securities. It is patent, therefore, that every one interested in State indebtedness will be opposed to Mr. Chase's project. But there is another objection. The forced liquidation of so enormous an amount of bank currency would cause the suspension of a great majority of the local banks, and thus create a wide spread financial panic. Mr. Chase's scheme would require a long period before it could be put into operation without seriously injuring the business of the country. On the whole, we think its chances not very good.

It is reported that a Steamer, similar to the Alabama, left Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, and that another will soon follow.

It has leaked out that at least 15,000 men who received bounties from New York city have deserted.

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.

Messrs Editors:

There is a great variety of opinions as to the age of the world; the Science of Geology and the discoveries of learned men contradict the Mosaic account of its age, and demonstrate that it is more than six thousand years old. If man entertains and exercises a laudable and proper curiosity to ascertain the true history of the earth upon which we dwell and over which God hath given him dominion, it should not be deemed strange that he should also entertain a deep interest in and desire to know the history of himself and his race, to whom hath been assigned the whole earth as a place not of probation alone, but also of development of all those wonderful faculties and powers, the possession of which, have caused it to be said of him "that he has been made but little lower than the angels."

Curiosity is the fruitful mother of discovery, of questions and of answers; even the illiterate propound queries touching our origin and the startling and marked variety of our species which confound science, philosophy and history. A child came into the study of a philosopher, who was pondering over his books and committing his speculations and theories to paper, to enlighten mankind, and asked him for some fire; "you are welcome to it," said he, "but you have nothing in which to carry it." The child filled his little hand with cold ashes, laid a live coal upon it and went out; the wise man was amused and instructed; he had been taught by the simplicity of childhood. So frequently do plain and artless inquiries and conversations excite in us reflection and examination, and often induce us to reject long received opinions which common credulity has for ages cherished and sanctioned.

"Look here Sam! you said Adam was de first man?"

"Yes."

"God made Adam out'n mud and sat him up aginst de fence to dry?"

"Yes."

"Look a here Nigger! who made de fence?"

"Why, dat 'nigger man Sam?"

"What 'nigger man Sam?"

"Why Eve, you fool?"

"Was Eve a nigger?"

"He was when I seed him!"

Now the above conversation, between two learned gentlemen of color, though ridiculous is still suggestive.

Julius Caesar in his Commentaries, giving the history of his conquests, and especially of Gaul, writes of himself in the third person. ("Caesar does this and said that,") it is a good mode of concealing Egotism and bestowing self-valuation. Now Eve, in this Diary, generally speaks of herself in the third person, except when she threatens her children or domestics, or getting angry, begins upon father Adam certain lectures for his frequent acts of omission or commission.

Eve was indeed beautiful and lovely, as the following poetic portrait proves:

"Her eyes were blue and softly bright,
As morning glories wet with dew;
Her hair was like a cloud at night,
That streams of moon-light struggle through."

"Her cheeks were of the hue of shells,
That ope their bosoms in the sea;
Her voice the chiming of silver bells,
For ever ringing out a glee."

"Her form was modest as the droop
Of meadow lilies over a stream;
Her light step graceful as their sway,
When soft winds wake them from a dream."

Yet she had an imperious temper; its acerbity had been increased by having eaten of the forbidden fruit.

"When she wills she will, you may depend on't,
When she won't she won't, and there's an end on't!"

The following incident is thus recorded in her Diary—6th day, year 9th:

"Poor Abel is indeed disconsolate and sad, his favorite deer, 'Old Speck,' was found dead under the Tamarind tree—having been killed by an Owl, at which the old man had shot twice on Thursday night—she was a notable fowl and possessed many virtues, she putentially laid an Egg every day at 10 o'clock and when company was expected. Her head was adorned with a tuft of white feathers which fell gracefully over her eyes; she was the favorite mistress of the Harem of the 'Old Red Rooster'; had raised three broods of Chickens—all with little night caps on their heads—having hatched the last in the hominy mortar, that stood by the kitchen door. 'Poor Speck,' we never shall see thy like again. We shall miss thee from thy accustomed walks; thy wonted cackle, announcing to me and thy mates that there is another egg in the world, shall no more be heard; thou and thy brood shall no more excite the envy and jealousy of the Co-Dames of the barn-yard and straw stack."

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The Swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The Cock's shrill clarion, or the early horn,
No more shall rouse me from my gay bed."

"Misfortunes never come alone; the old Rooster henceforth retired to the hen house and crow'd no more 'salutations to the morn.' His plumage which was a deep glossy red, (under the cold and bitter showers of adversity,) faded like a piece of wash'd calico, and turned at last of an dull and ashy grey, he became careless of his person, basked no longer in the sunshine, as was his wont, and strutted no more in that proud and erect gait, which said plainer than words:

"Look at me! if you please!"

Despondency and grief done its work—he was found one morning dead in the hominy mortar, the essay next of Old Speck, where she had given to him and us so many of his descendants. Eve bestowed upon Abel all that maternal sympathy that meets and assuages every sorrow, and sweetens by a kiss every little sorrow, but he remained for a long time disconsolate over the loss of his Cock, and would not be comforted."

So reads Mr. Editor, one short page of this most singular Book, if Hebrew Dictionary has not deceived me; the translation is literal, exact, and right; any other would do injustice to the author, to mankind, to truth and history. So soon as the weather becomes warmer, and the Hebrew Syntax a little more fluid and smooth, I shall continue the work, even though it should be said of me as it was of another translator: "Posterity owed him little and paid him nothing."

Respectfully Yours,
PETER SASSAFRAS.

December 1st, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

House.—The Chaplain returned thanks for the brightening prospects of liberty for the slave; for emancipation from the system which had involved sin, sorrow and shame. Roll called by States; quorum present.—Message from Senate; quorum assembled, ready for business.

Similar message sent to Senate. Committee of both Houses appointed to wait on the President, and inform him they were ready to receive communications.

Congress, of New York, offered a resolution, adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report the best mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario when an exigency may arise, and establishing water communication from other waters to lakes, and report which of the various plans is the most reliable.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to the House at an early day, by what authority of the Constitution or laws, if any, the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what newspapers may not be transmitted through the mails.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following: WHEREAS, Many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons acting, or pretending to be acting, under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence, and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the United States without any public charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed them to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them; and,

WHEREAS, Such arrests have been made in the States where there is no insurrection or rebellion or pretense thereof, or any other obstruction to the authority of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, It is the sacred right of every citizen of the United States that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and when arrested, he shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the constitution and laws of the United States, as usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held, shall have a prompt and public trial according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Coffey, the preamble and resolution were laid on the table—89 yeas and 40 nays.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House of Representatives what citizens of Illinois are now confined in any forts or places of confinement, and upon what charges such citizens were arrested; and that the President also inform the House of Representatives the names of the persons arrested in the State of Illinois and confined in prisons outside of the limits of said State, what the charges are against them, by whom the charges are made, and by whose orders all such arrests were made.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted—yeas 74, nays 40.

The House took a recess to await the Message of President Lincoln.

After the reading of the President's Message, Mr. Morrill moved that it and the accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole and printed.

Mr. Vallandigham desired to say a few words, but was prevented by the previous question coming up.

The motion was agreed to.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—After reading the message the Senate adjourned.

SENATE REVERSE.—We had a dispatch from Washington the other day, stating it was supposed that Sirel had fallen back in good order. This was our first information that he had suffered a reverse. Later advices represent him to be very near to Washington, and intimate that he came in with his army under a heavy pressure. Many of his soldiers left their muskets, that their possession might not interfere with their speed. We learn from a private source that he lost twenty-eight car loads of baggage and supplies. We also learn that the rebels make almost daily raids close to our lines in front of Washington, and that their captures are frequently important.—*Providence (R. I.) Post.*

A Good Suggestion.—The New York *Evening Post* is urging the Coa Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Churches, &c., to contribute—especially on Thanksgiving Day—a fund for the relief of the starving operatives in England, deprived of employment in consequence of the rebellion cutting off the usual supply of cotton. The New York *Express* comments upon this properly as follows:

These Abolition editors, it strikes us, have compassion for every-body save the white laboring men, and the white laboring men's families, here in the North. Just now, when the mechanic and day-laborer find it next to impossible to make both ends meet, owing to the war prices! Abolitionism and Secessionism have brought upon us, they are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on lazy, fat and sleek contrabands, South—and the people are next to be called upon to help feed and clothe the paupers of other lands! With coal at eight to nine dollars a ton; flour ten dollars per barrel and tea, and clothing of every description enormously high—now is the time for charity to begin at home. By all means, let us have a generous contribution on Thanksgiving Day all around, but let the proceeds be devoted to the poor families of our soldiers, who are fighting the battles of the Union. Let us be just before we are generous.

A woman offering to sign a deed, the judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign? "He compell me!" said the lady; "no, nor twenty like him."

A public writer thinks that much might be gained if speakers would observe, the miller's creed—always to shut the gate when the grist is out.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others; most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such other produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.
Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORRAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOV S, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOINING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who will order any of the above Goods. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,

